

TO HUNT FOR FLOUR GOLD.

Secret of the Mission of the Yacht Gracie Felitz to This Island.

The Expedition Fully Equipped for a Scientific Search for Gold.

Seattle Telegraph: The secret mission of the yacht Gracie Felitz has been told. After several weeks of mysterious preparation the pennant yacht of the Seattle Yacht Club heaved anchor a few days ago and laid her course to the North, on what was given out at the time to be a hunting trip to the wooded shores of the Georgian gulf and the Southern Alaskan coast. As the yacht is now fairly on her journey and safe from inquisitive questioning, the story is given away, and proves to be no hunting expedition at all, at least not one after animal game. The five members of the expedition are flushed with the expectation that when they return the Gracie Felitz will have aboard gold galore.

On the bars of the northern end of Vancouver island flour gold was lately discovered in such quantities that it is believed by these men will pay for working. With this idea in view the expedition sailed away and its members are prepared to put in two or three of the hardest months' work of their lives if the returns give encouragement for continuing. They are well equipped for the work, not alone in having a fat larder with plenty of camping paraphernalia, but with new-fangled machinery, which was so carefully and secretly guarded by its members here that but one or two outside of those interested knew of its existence at all. In addition the expedition carried 75 pounds of quicksilver, with which to take up the infinitesimal but multitudinous grains of yellow ore. The members of the party are: A. M. Towle, Eugene Peters, William Newman and son and James Holcom, an old beach miner, who gathered bar gold on California's bars and ocean beach for 17 years.

The gold which the expedition is after at present is the kind found in black sand and is extremely hard to gather. The old miner, however, has a new invention which he is hoping will catch every mite of gold in the bars of British Columbia. This machine has never been tried, but the old miner has faith in his theory and says it is bound to work. It consists of the regulation sluice with quicksilver as the detaining medium for the gold, and besides some indescribable mechanism, through which the sand is first run, there is at intervals along the sluice a number of buckets or receptacles, into which the sand falls in its career through the long box. In these buckets is placed the quicksilver, and the action of the water which rushes through the sluice churns the sand and quicksilver together and allows the gold particles to come readily under the influence of the quicksilver, while the sand is carried on along the sluice. The theory is that what gold particles are not absorbed in the first bucket will be gathered in those further along until there is no more left in the sand. The old miner has it all figured out and has his machine regulated to permit water enough through the sluice and with such power as to get the proper churning, not too much and not too little. The machine is capable of handling 15 tons of sand per day.

The particular bar to where the expedition is bound was discovered the past summer by some members of the crews of the schooners Alcedo and Osprey, who were ashore, and they gave such glowing accounts of it that the Felitz expedition is the result.

So much confidence was entertained in the genuineness of the find that Tomala & Wilcox towed their boat building establishment from the water front and anchored it on a place of safety in Duwamish river, and spent a lot of money rigging up the Felitz and provisioning her for the winter's work, besides having the machine for saving the gold made at great expense. With this machine they expect to save ninety per cent. of the gold passing through, while with the old-fashioned rockers but one-seventh or one-eighth can be secured. The exact location of the bar is on the extreme northwestern corner of Vancouver Island, but the Felitz took the inside passage to reach her destination.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN LINERS.

F. C. Davidge, agent of Samuel Samuels & Co., the owners of the Great Northern trans-Pacific steamer line, which will be put in operation next spring, says regarding the plans for the establishment of the line: "The new steamers which we are having built in England will be finished next spring and we shall begin regular sailings in May and enter the trade when it is at its best. The steamers will have accommodation for about forty passengers, and part of the cargo space will be fitted up with bunks for any Chinamen we may carry. Under the present shipping laws it would not be profitable to run fast passenger steamers from American ports under English register, as the law forbids our having any mail subsidy. If we provided for more passengers we should have to employ a larger staff of attendants and take up much of the space we wish to use for freight."

A RAILWAY RUMOR.

A special telegram from Vancouver to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: The Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order with Messrs. Denny & Bros., of Dumbarton-shire, Scotland, for a steamer, to be placed on the run between Vancouver and Victoria. She is to be a sidewheeler, with a speed of eighteen knots. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's agreement with the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company will shortly expire, and they will carry on the business themselves.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamship Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco last evening, having made a fast trip. She brought seventy-four tons of freight for this port, and of her sixty cabin passengers forty-six were for Victoria. Steamer Falcon arrived down from Nanaimo yesterday with a scow load of coal. The steamship Empress of India is due from China and Japan on the 20th inst.

ENTERED.

Str. Premier, from Vancouver.
City of Kingston, Port Townsend.
Falcon, Nanaimo.
Sadie, Reche Harbor.

CLEARED.

Str. Premier, for Vancouver.
City of Kingston, Port Townsend.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, totter, and all scalp affections.

With the advantages we now possess in having better store accommodation, we feel safe in stating that our display of Christmas goods will be greater than ever before. T. N. Hibdon & Co.

THE DAVIS MILLIONS.

Latest Developments in the Fight For a Fortune—Mrs. Sheffield's Application.

Multimillionaire Andrew J. Davis, of Butte City, Mont., little anticipated when he died in 1890 the trouble and worry his estate, valued at from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000, would give his relatives, to say nothing of the courts. If he had he might have devised some means for avoiding the legal tangle into which they have become involved. The last phase of the proceedings in the courts is the application of Mrs. Harriett R. Sheffield, of New Rochelle, to Surrogate Ransom to be appointed administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of the dead millionaire in this state.

Andrew J. Davis was, at the time of his death, President of the First National Bank of Butte City. He was also interested in many other financial enterprises, which paid him large dividends. He was eccentric, and lived in a little old house as a bachelor. He boasted that he had never married and never would, but several women turned up after his death, and they all swore to having been married to him. Apparently he left no will. John A. Davis, a brother, applied to be appointed administrator. Henry A. Root, a nephew, fought against the appointment, and carried the case to the Supreme Court. On the day before the argument in the Supreme Court a will was discovered. It left all of Andrew J. Davis' wealth to his brother John. Immediately a number of sisters, nephews and nieces of the dead millionaire pronounced the will a forgery. They contested it on that ground and said there was a conspiracy between John A. and Erwin Davis by which these two brothers would get all the money. There were many trials over the case, but no decision was ever reached. While this was going on John A. Davis died from a fall down the stairway at the Driard house, Victoria, and pending these contests a neutral, James A. Talbot, of Butte City, has been appointed special administrator.

Through her counsel, Walter S. Logan, Mrs. Sheffield begins by naming nineteen heirs of Andrew J. Davis, including herself. Mrs. Sheffield in her petition claims to have diligently searched for a will of Andrew, but was unable to find one. As a niece and heir, therefore, she asks Surrogate Ransom to appoint her administratrix. Answers to her were filed by attorneys for contestants last Friday. In these they say that the millionaire left an instrument purporting to be his last will and testament, and that Mrs. Sheffield resisted the probating of the will. They say she was perfectly aware of the will's existence, and that she had no financial ability, and has assigned her claim to the estate to Erwin Davis, and that there is a suit pending against Erwin Davis, brought by the special administrator to recover the amount due upon four promissory notes made by Erwin to Andrew Davis, aggregating \$436,000, on which suit the interest of Erwin in Andrew's estate has been attached.

The special administrator, they allege, also holds a similar note made by Erwin to Andrew for \$100,000, which is payable January 1, 1894, and that Mrs. Sheffield's suit is at Erwin's instigation that either may be appointed administrator in New York. She, they allege, will then institute some sort of proceedings against Erwin Davis for the purpose of defeating the suit brought against Erwin by the special administrator in Montana.—New York Herald.

THE U. S. Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Tariff bill from present appearances, will be reported to the House on the 16th inst. The object of the Democrats is to press consideration of the measure as rapidly as possible. The general debate will begin on the 18th. This will give five days for consideration before the holidays recess. The Democratic Ways and Means committee was in session to-day correcting various errors in the tariff schedule. The committee room was filled with representatives of Eastern manufacturing interests, particularly flax, drugs, silk, cotton, thread and starch. There is an understanding that the new tariff will become operative July 1.

THE JUDGES OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Have made the HIGHEST AWARDS

(Medals and Diplomas) to WALTER BAKER & CO.

On each of the following named articles:

BREAKFAST COCOA, ...
Premium No. 1, Chocolate, ...
Vanilla Chocolate, ...
German Sweet Chocolate, ...
Cocoa Butter, ...

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE GREAT

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most powerful of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable. Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days. Cures

Before LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitality maker. It is vegetable, but has no harmful effects. Sold for \$1.00 a package or 6 packages for \$5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.

7 Mares (In foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.)

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; (about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.)

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE,
IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have No Other.

MANUFACTURED BY

Red Crown Roller Mills,
ALBANY, OREGON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Douglas Street, between Queen's Avenue and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.



TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1893.

FALL ASSIZES.

[On Mainland.]

Richfield, Monday, 11th September.
Clinton, Wednesday, 27th September.
Kamloops, Monday, 2nd October.
Lytton, Monday, 5th October.
N. Westminster, Wednesday, 8th November.
Vancouver, Wednesday, 15th November.

[On Vancouver Island.]

Victoria, Monday, 27th November.
Nanaimo, Tuesday, 5th December.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.)

(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.
THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.
THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel on the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the Gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the City of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line from some point in Delta Municipality, in an easterly direction through the Municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui, to a point at or near Abbotsford.
Dated the 28th day of August, 1893.
BODWELL & HYTING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

MATEINITY (late Samaritan), Home, moved to larger premises at 10 Blanchard, corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay road, or to Mrs. Flumet, Gorge road.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point at or near Garry Point on the Fraser River, through the municipalities of Richmond, South Vancouver and Burnaby, by the most feasible direct route to the City of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line from some point on the main line in a northerly direction to the City of Vancouver, with all such powers, rights and privileges as are incidental and necessary thereto.
Dated at Victoria, the 28th day of November, A.D. 1893.
BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

RAGS WANTED.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at his office.

GEORGE MCKENZIE, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that leters of administration with the will of George McKenzie late of Esquimalt District, deceased, were on the 3rd day of November, 1893, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to Matilda Weir and Donald McKenzie, of Esquimalt District. All persons having any claims against the said deceased are required to send particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 9th day of December, 1893, after which date the said administrators will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated 9th November, 1893.
CHARLES E. POOLEY,
Of 17 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Administrators.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.
BY
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
LIMITED LIABILITY
W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10 00
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ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING—(Not as distinguished from everything of a transient character) is to be charged according to the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement—
More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.
Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than \$1.00.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

ASK YOUR DEALER

—FOR THE FAMOUS—

GRANBY

RUBBER GOODS.

oc10

AN INGENIOUS ARGUMENT.

The outcry against the Wilson tariff bill is loud and unceasing. The industries that have for a long time been enjoying a very high degree of protection do not relish the prospect of being deprived of their privileges. They, and the newspapers in their interests, are trying to make the public believe that the removal of the high protective duties will be an injury to the people. They contend that, when the tariff is revised on the lines of the Wilson bill, great industries which now give employment to thousands will languish, if they do not die outright. They maintain that one of the consequences of the proposed tariff legislation will be to increase to an indefinite extent the great army of the unemployed, and consequently to put a stop to the prosperity of the nation and spread want and misery over the whole country.

The coal mine owners of the East and the South take this line of argument in order to prevail upon members of Congress to vote against placing bituminous coal on the free list. The way in which the advocates of tariff reform meet these representations is, to say the least, ingenious. They examine the trade returns and find that the United States has been exporting bituminous coal for many years, and sending it to markets in which it has to compete with the coal of other countries. If, they argue, American coal can compete successfully with Canadian and English coal in the markets of the West Indies, what is to hinder it competing with greater success with coal from those countries in the United States market? They show, for instance, that the exports of coal from the United States during the last three years have been considerably greater than the imports. Here are the figures:

	Exports.	Imports.
1892.....	1,700,496	1,309,074
1893.....	1,773,556	1,102,231
1894 (three months).....	662,261	304,870

American coal in the foreign market has no protection, yet it is found profitable to export coal from the United States. That the trade is a prosperous one is proved from the fact that it goes on increasing from year to year. In 1886 the United States exported only 532,846 tons of soft coal; in 1893 it exported 1,773,556 tons. That is in the short term of eight years the export trade of bituminous coal increased considerably more than three fold. What does an industry which can force its way like this in the open markets of the world want of protection? Since it can hold its own outside the United States without protection, why should it be fostered at the expense of the people within the boundaries of the United States. It is, we must admit, very difficult to answer this question to the satisfaction of the intelligent American taxpayer.

Then it is shown that there are industries in different parts of the United States that would be greatly benefited if this raw material of manufacture, coal, were admitted into the country duty free. The New York Times, which favors free soft coal says:

"New England's natural and most accessible source of supply is the mines of Nova Scotia. The New England States have no bituminous supplies of their own. New England manufacturers work at a disadvantage, so far as coal is concerned, as compared with the manufacturers in soft coal States, whether they obtain coal from Nova Scotia or from Maryland and West Virginia. On the other side of the continent the manufacturers of Cali-

fornia import soft coal from British Columbia and Australia, and pay the tax, but the duty prevents New England from taking the coal of Nova Scotia. . . . The question is, ought the New England manufacturers to be compelled by law to buy the coal of Maryland and West Virginia and to be prevented from buying coal at a lower price from their natural and most accessible source of supply?"

We do not see what the advocates for a protective duty on coal can say to this argument that the New England or the California manufacturer would regard as reasonable. It will be seen from what we have quoted that the Americans have in view their own interests alone in this business of tariff reform. The object of its advocates is to convince Americans that the prosperity of their own country requires a revision of the tariff. We think that with respect to bituminous coal, at any rate, they have made out their case. They have shown that a duty on coal is not needed for the purpose of protection, for a foreign coal trade has sprung up in which American coal can compete successfully with the coal of other countries; and they have shown that the manufacturers of the New England States and California need foreign coal in order to carry on their business profitably.

AUSTRALIA'S PROBLEM.

How to keep the unemployed from starving, is an important and very serious question in New South Wales and other Australian colonies. How in a new and exceedingly rich country, naturally, it has come about that there are thousands of able-bodied men who cannot find work enough to provide themselves and those dependent on them with bread to eat, is a very long story, but one that may be studied with advantage by self-governing communities in which the conditions are somewhat similar to those of the Australian colonies. But the hungry masses are there, and there can be but little profit in theorising as to what brought them to that destitute condition. The first and great enquiry is, how are they to be fed? As is, perhaps, natural, the men without work are looking to the Government for relief. In New South Wales it will not do to wait to inquire whether it is the function of the Government to find work for the people. The need is pressing and hunger is never patient, nor is it disposed to listen to argument on the nature and functions of Government. The unemployed in New South Wales, despairing of relief from other sources, in the last days of October, sent a deputation to wait upon the Premier, Sir George Dibbs. At the head of the deputation was the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Reid. That gentleman made a good use of his opportunity to convince those who heard him and those who should read his speech, that if he were at the head of the Government all difficulties would soon disappear, and in two or three weeks there would be work and wages for all industrious men. It is quite evident that the gentleman had the interests of the party of which he was the leader more at heart than the wants of the hungry men whom he was supposed to represent.

What was wanted was work for the idle, and it was wanted immediately. It would not do to destroy the men's self respect by making them paupers. The work must be real work, productive work, and not sham work, created for the purpose of giving the destitute relief. It seems that large appropriations had been made for public works at the previous session of the Legislature, but there was difficulty in getting money, and the Government was not prepared to go on with them at once. Many schemes were suggested, some of which might have been feasible, but they all required time to be put in operation. But the need was urgent—the men could not wait. They and their families must have something to eat without loss of time. Sir George Dibbs' patience must have been sorely tried by the electioneering speech of the Leader of the Opposition. His position was difficult enough without its being made more difficult by the tricks of unscrupulous politicians. He must have seen that any relief that he could possibly give must be merely temporary, and it was necessary to take care that the relief he could give must not be extended in such a way as to demoralize the recipients. The only thing he could do he did. He told the deputation that the works that had been sanctioned should be thrown open at the earliest moment possible. This, after all, must have been most unsatisfactory to the thinking men of the deputation. They must have seen that when the work was done and the wages earned spent, the men would be as badly off as ever. The conversation ought to have convinced the men of the futility of depending upon Government for work. The Government was itself dependent on the people for the means of existence. It produced nothing. The work it had to give was a help, but it could be depended upon as a permanent source of employment by only a very few.

THE NEW AMERICAN NAVY.

The Government of the United States has of late years expended a large amount of money in building a navy. Not very long ago American statesmen realized that their country was perfectly helpless at sea and that its seaboard was utterly defenseless. They made up their minds that this ought not to be and set to work to build and arm ships of war. The report of the Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, shows what progress has been made in this necessary work. Since the date of the last report nine ships of war have been launched, while six have been completed, accepted and commissioned. The vessels as regards material, workmanship and speed have been, in most cases, in excess of the requirements of the specifications. The sum given as premiums to the

builders is proof of the most substantial kind of this. It amounts in the aggregate to \$597,000. The vessels completed since March, 1885, cost \$25,000,000. Upon those in process of construction or ordered to be built there has already been expended \$27,000,000. So our neighbors have spent since 1885, in the creation of a navy, for it is virtually a creation, the very considerable sum of \$52,000,000. They have now serviceable for war forty-one ships, fifteen of which are armored. In addition to these are sixty-one vessels, mostly wooden cruisers, tugs and antiquated monitors rated as unserviceable for war purposes. It will be seen from this that the United States is not yet a first-class naval power, but the Secretary of the Navy is not by any means satisfied with things as they are. When the ships under construction are completed and fit for service, the United States will have only four first-class and two second-class battle ships, seven coast defence vessels and two torpedo-boats. "If concentrated," the Chicago Tribune says, "these would be scarcely able to create a diversion of an enemy's fleet, and, if scattered, would not furnish one vessel for the defence of each city. An enemy with a fleet of battle ships could wreck cities while we were capturing schooners. The military value of a commerce-destroying fleet is easily overrated." The United States, therefore, should not place too great dependence on fast sailing cruisers. They may annoy an enemy but they cannot overwhelm him. Besides, in these days of scientific discovery, the fast sailing cruiser of this year may be the slow sailing tub of three years hence.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and eczema, also for every form of scrofula, skin eruptions, blood and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

"Bissell's Sweepers" are the best, and we have a full range. They make work easy for the housewife. Weiler Bros.

GILLETT'S
PURE
POWDERED
LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Boiling Water, Disinfectant, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
B. W. GILLETTE, Toronto

SPORTING BOATS.

Send for our catalogue of Portable Boats and Canoes for Hunting and Fishing. Sportsmen are not equipped without them.
Two dozen of our Pneumatic Canoes can be carried in coat pockets. Sample pair sent per mail for \$2.25.

ACME FOLDING BOAT CO.,
212 St. James Street, Montreal

T. S. MILLIGAN.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agent,
Accountant, Notary Public, Customs Broker.
No. 57 WHARF STREET.
Next to Appraiser's Office.

XMAS IS COMING.

FOR CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY

HENRY CLAY (39 FORT STREET, THE OLD RELIABLE)

Is now showing the largest selection of Cakes, Plum Puddings and Confectionery in the city.
SEE HIS WINDOWS.
Cakes selected will be ornamented as desired. The only practical and all confectioner in the city.

GREAT SUCCESS

—OF—
New Tailor System

Cuts New Princess Robe, Jacket with Bias Basque, Seamless Waist, French Bias Dart, Children's Dresses and Coats.

LEARNED IN 3 LESSONS / LOVELY FORM, PERFECT FIT.
Dresses and Mantles cut and fitted. Half price for a few weeks only.

REMOVED TO 98 YATES STREET.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria:
LAMES AND GUYER MEN.—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, and most respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
no23 JOHN TEAGUE.

THE MAYORALTY

To the Electors of Victoria:

I beg to intimate that I am a Candidate for re-election as Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support.

ROBERT BEAVEN.
28th November, 1893.

SALE! * SALE!

GREAT SLAUGHTER

Jackets, Mantles, Millinery

REGARDLESS OF COST.

All the balance of this season's stock of Jackets and Mantles at less than cost, as THEY HAVE GOT TO GO. If you want Bargains see our stock for them.

JACKETS.

Lot of Jackets, your choice, \$2.50.
Stylish Jackets, beaver trimmings, regular prices \$8, \$10 and \$12; your choice, \$5 00.
Stylish Jackets and Capes, fur trimmings regular prices \$13 and \$15; your choice, \$8 00.
Stylish Jackets with Capes, fur trimmed, regular prices \$18 to \$21; your choice, \$10 00.

MILLINERY.

A lot of Untrimmed Felt Hats and Toques, usual price 75c, and \$1.00; your choice, 25c.
Lot of Untrimmed Felts, usual price \$1.00; your choice, 50c.
Lot of Untrimmed Felts, usual price \$1 and \$1.50; your choice, 75c.
Trimmed Hats from \$1.50 to \$5.00. Trimmings at cost.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, - no23 - 88 YATES STREET.

MARVELOUS LINIMENT AND MIXTURE

Cures Rheumatism

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

SPRAINS, PAINS AND ACHES.

READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dean & Cryderman,
Victoria, British Columbia,
GENTLEMEN.—Was troubled with Rheumatism so bad I could hardly walk, and was cured by using your Marvellous Rheumatic Cure.
A. McNEILL,
New York Hotel.

Dean & Cryderman,
Victoria, British Columbia,
DEAR SIRS.—Had a bad sprained ankle, used Marvellous Liniment and was entirely cured in three days.
GEORGE SCHMIDT,
Steitz Restaurant.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17, 1893.
GENTLEMEN.—With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvellous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the Liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.
Yours very thankfully,
S. NORMAN,
No. 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN

SOLE AGENTS,

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, no14 Victoria, B. C.



THE COLONIST CHRISTMAS 1893

Will be Ready for Sale Early Next Week.

Besides the Handsome Cover and 40 Pages of Reading Matter, Handsomely and Profusely Illustrated, it will contain

A DOUBLE PAGE SUPPLEMENT

ON HEAVY PAPER, OF EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE

Provincial Government Buildings

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The Magnificent Number will cost only

25 CENTS PER COPY.

Order early, as the Edition is limited.

Orders may be Left at Bookstores, or at The Colonist Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALE OF WORK

WILL BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, AT 2 P.M.

—BY—
The Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian Church
In the Schoolroom, Blanchard Street. Admission 10c. Afternoon, 10c. High Tea from 6 to 8 p.m., 25c.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BALL

WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY, 29th DECEMBER,

—AT—
ASSEMBLY HALL, FORT ST.

TICKETS \$3.00,
which can be obtained from the following committee: E. Pfordner, F. M. Cryderman, P. J. Hall, Geo. E. Moss, Chas. L. Cole, J. J. Randolph, W. P. Smith, Geo. Watson, J. M. Hughes, T. Watson, A. A. Aronson, C. Bloomquist, also from Watson & Hall, J. R. Korr, C. E. Jones, Dean & Cryderman, Jamieson's bookstore, Cayin Bros., H. Waller, Kurtz & Co., Geo. S. Russell and Carmichael & McIntosh.

B.C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER
Of the Society will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, the 9th DECEMBER, 1893, at 8 p.m., at the Victoria Hotel. Tickets may be obtained from the Committee or the undersigned.
JOHN J. AUSTIN, Secretary, Pioneer Hall.

The "Willing Workers" of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will hold a

SALE OF WORK

—IN THE—
Philharmonic Hall, on the 13th of December, 1893
no23-2w

THE STANLEY HOUSE

nos. 55, 57 and 59 DOUGLAS STREET,
CORNER OF FORT.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Mantles, Millinery, General and Fancy Dry Goods.

JUST ARRIVED—New Art Silks, Latest Novelties in Children's Headwear.

OUR STOCK is complete with New Seasonable Goods in all Departments.

SPECIAL Additional Reductions in our Jacket and Mantle Department.

A NEW SHIPMENT of Waterproof Mantles just opened out.

ASK to see our 50c. 46-IN. HENRIETTA. The finest value we ever offered.

A FEW pieces still left of our celebrated 20c. Grey Flannel (which we cannot repeat this season)

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.
no1 eod

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

HERRING, MACKEREL, &c.

GENUINE NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRING IN BBL'S. AND HALVES. NO. 1 FAT MACKEREL IN HALF BBL'S. AND KITS. BONELESS COD IN 30 LB. BOXES.

APPLES. APPLES.

100 Barrels Selected Winter Apples. Baldwins, Russetts, Greenings, &c. From Brantford, Ontario.

E. W. BREMNER,
19 YATES STREET no12

JOSEPH MCALLON,

81 1/2 Yates Street,

Makes and Repairs Boots and Shoes.
Good Material. Good Work.
Charges Reasonable. Give him a trial.
Don't forget the number. no8-1m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

Dec. 9.—Steamer "Chaco." Chas. Dempster & Co., Nanaimo.
Dec. 11.—Household Furniture. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Dec. 13.—Household furniture. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Dec. 15.—Live Stock. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Dec. 16.—Stock in Trade. H. Cuthbert & Co.

THE CITY.

THE celebrated case of Adams v. McBeath will be before the Full court on Monday, on appeal from the Divisional.

THE Christmas examinations of Victoria College commenced yesterday, a larger number presenting themselves than on any previous occasion.

A FINE specimen of a gray wolf has been presented to the museum by Mr. George Gawley, who shot it a few days ago near Sooke lake. The specimen will be mounted.

THE annual banquet of the B. C. Pioneer Society will be held this evening at the Hotel Victoria. Many tickets have been taken and a good attendance is therefore assured.

A SIMPLE assault case was ventilated in yesterday's Police court and disposed of by the imposition of a fine of \$10 with costs. William Halligan was the offender and Hermann Smith the complainant.

THE big discount sale of books and stationery at 77 Government street opened yesterday with a large attendance of buyers, many of whom are jobbers and small retailers. The opportunity is excellent to secure holiday goods cheaply.

TIMSON, the Scandinavian laborer arrested a few days ago for the theft of a watch belonging to a fellow countryman named Ole Olsen, was yesterday discharged from custody. Olsen has not been seen about town since he gave the information, and it is evident that he does not care to proceed with the prosecution.

MR. H. D. HELMCKEN was the victim of a painful though not serious accident in the vicinity of Marvina's Hill on Thursday evening, a defective walk causing him a nasty fall. His mishap was witnessed by a huckster named McDowell who descended from the box to his assistance, leaving his advantage for the moment. The horses took advantage of their opportunity, the sequel to Mr. Helmcken's fall being a runaway and a badly wrecked carriage.

A QUARREL over the affections of a Chinese damsel, early yesterday morning, resulted in the issuing of summonses later in the day, requiring the appearance of Chung Soong, Chung Ling and Chung Yuen at the Police court Monday morning. Ah Sing, the complainant, recites in his information that Ling and Chung Yuen held him, at the same time administering sundry kicks and punches, while Chung Soong belabored him about the legs with an iron bar.

OVER two hundred entries have been received for the Nanaimo Poultry show, which will be held on December 20, 21 and 22. Victoria will be well represented. The prize list is a long one, and includes a \$50 challenge cup, three \$25 gold medals, one \$20 trophy, ten \$10 prizes, and thirteen \$5 prizes, besides many other smaller ones. These are well distributed among the standard varieties. The Brown Leghorns are preparing for a heavy contest, and poultry fanciers will watch the result with interest.

THE Willing Workers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, being of the opinion that they will find good sale for the various articles which they have been industriously making for some time past, continue vigorous preparations for their bazaar to be held in the Philharmonic hall next Wednesday afternoon. Not only are they looking forward to their bazaar with great expectations, but to the concert in the evening. For this attraction they will provide a programme of a high musical order.

JOHN HAYDEN, who so viciously assaulted William Johnson at the new isolation hospital last Thursday, was arraigned before Stipendiary Magistrate Macrae in the Provincial Court yesterday afternoon. Johnson, in consideration of the fact of his assailant's age, expressed a desire to act leniently, and accordingly a charge of simple assault was laid where a conviction for aggravated assault or felonious wounding might very easily have been secured. The facts produced in evidence were precisely as given in yesterday's COLONIST, and upon them a sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed, without the option of a fine.

THE flag half-masted over the Bank of British Columbia yesterday, proclaiming a death in the official staff of that institution, flies in token of respect for the memory of Mr. Hugh Hughes, whose demise was announced by cablegram from London yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman was one of the veteran officers of the bank, having been identified with its history for the past fifteen years or more, a large portion of this period in the responsible capacity of general manager. On several occasions he has honored Victoria with brief but pleasant visits, the last of which was paid about two years ago, and there are many in this city who will regret his death as that of a much esteemed friend. The cause of death is not announced in the brief dispatch to hand, but is presumed to have been influenza, from which Mr. Hughes was known to be suffering very recently.

JOHN LAWSON, who was arrested by Constable Redgrave on Thursday, charged with housebreaking, was yesterday remanded until Monday morning, by which time the police hope to be in possession of considerable important evidence. A coat and vest stolen from Mr. Gavin's residence on Burnside road were found in Lawson's possession by Officer Redgrave, to whom he told an interesting story of having no home and sleeping under a hay stack near the exhibition grounds. As a matter of fact Lawson and two companions who came from the Sound with him, have for about three weeks past occupied a cabin on Store street. Thomas Lewis, another of the trio, was arrested yesterday by Officer Redgrave on suspicion of complicity in the burglary with which Lawson is charged. Edward Humphreys, the third member of the little

party, is at the Jubilee hospital, having cut his head badly by a fall down the stairway leading to the cabin.

THE telegraphic wires were again in trouble last night, and in consequence the COLONIST despatches were seriously interfered with.

"SANTA CLAUS" will pay his annual visit to the Sunday school children of the Centennial Methodist church on Friday evening the 22nd inst., when he will distribute among other things the prizes to be awarded to the youngsters for their work in religious study during the past year.

A MEETING of the executive of the B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock association was held last evening, when it was decided that the society's annual show should be held on January 24, 25 and 26. A committee was appointed to solicit from the public special prizes for distribution at the show.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Merchant's Exchange Club, held yesterday, twenty applications for membership were presented and accepted. The sub-supply committee reported satisfactory progress in the furnishing line and it was decided to open the club on Wednesday the 20th instant. It was ordered that each member be notified accordingly, and the charter member's list is to be kept open till that date.

FRANK HIGMAN, who was arrested on Wednesday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct has not yet been dealt with by the Police Magistrate. He was released on bail during Wednesday night, and succeeded in getting drunk again before the usual court hour on Thursday. The case was remanded until yesterday, when Higman made his third appearance, still drunk. This time he was locked up, and the police guarantee to have him sufficiently sober to grace the dock this morning.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Rugby Match at Nanaimo To-day Between the "Hornets" and "Victorias."

The Vanconvers to Play Here Next Week—Football at the Hill.

The Victoria Rugby Football Club, under the captaincy of Mr. A. D. Crease, leave for Nanaimo by this morning's train to give battle to the "invincible Hornets." Whether the latter will retain their proud title to the close of the game remains to be disclosed. The Victorias have established a long record of uninterrupted success, and the match of this afternoon will be a contest of science, skill and muscle. Below are given the team as they will line up for the fray:

Victoria.		
Goal Line.		
Pettigrew.		
J. Byrn.	A. Crease (capt.)	Foulkes.
Gibson.	F. Smith.	C. Ward.
Sullivan.	Thompson.	
Scott.	Crease (L)	Langley.
Woodburn.	Ward.	Wollaston.
Duffy.	Lister.	Fraser.
Cheatham.	Edmunds.	
J. Nun.	H. Hilton.	
A. Thompson.	C. Bamford.	A. Webster.
		Dixon.
	J. Reilly.	
	Goal Line.	
	Nanaimo.	

IN THE HOME OF THE "HORNETS."

NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—(Special).—The Nanaimo Rugby players are keen upon having the Mainland v. Island match played here.

THE EXCITEMENT

(Association) intend playing the Victoria Juniors a return match at the capital shortly.

THE LESSON OF DEFEAT.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 8.—(Special).—Next Saturday the Vancouver Rugby club will meet the Victorias at Victoria. Since the severe drubbing the former received in Nanaimo a wonderful improvement is noticed in the play of the team. If their forwards were relatively as good as the backs, they would be in their old-time power and inferior to no team in the Province.

SUNFLOWERS V. ALL COMERS.

The match between the James Bay and Sunflower Rugby football teams has been unavoidably postponed owing to several of the former club taking part in "Rob Roy." The Sunflower team will therefore meet "all comers," who will be captained by A. C. Anderson, of the James Bays. The Sunflower team will consist of: Full back, K. Schofield; three-quarters, E. Marshall, C. Moore and G. A. McCulloch; half backs, H. Jorand and E. Schofield; and forwards, R. H. Johnston (captain), W. Duncan, — Hewitt, E. Goddard, W. W. Gabriell, E. P. Johnston, W. Winshy, — Winshy, and — Cartmel.

VICTORIA V. WANDERERS.

The following team of the Victoria Association Football Club will meet the Wanderers this afternoon on Beacon Hill at 3.30 sharp: Boyd, Howard, Cartwright, Skene, Martin, Glen, Pauline, Allen, Spring and R. Wilson; Gordon, substitute.

VICE CAPTAIN CREASE.

Mr. A. D. Crease has been chosen to fill the vacant position of vice-captain of the Victoria Rugby Football club, and Mr. D. O'Sullivan has been elected to the committee.

John Bull ranges at Chesapeake.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

By-Laws and Sewerage the Principal Matters Under Discussion Yesterday.

Has the City Power to Remove the Powder From Beacon Hill Magazine?

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, principally for the purpose of advancing a couple of by-laws. When Mayor Beaven took the chair there were present Ald. Robertson, Munn, Henderson, Baker, Bragg, Styles, Belyea and McKillican.

The Belleville street by-law providing for the exchange and expropriation of certain land for the purpose of improving the street was passed through the committee stage with a number of amendments, and the by-law to expropriate part of the Heywood estate for the widening of View street went through committee and was passed with but little discussion.

ALD. BELYEA then moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, for a return from the City Engineer showing: (1) The number of connections with the sewers at the present time, (2) the number of fixtures served by such connections, (3) the number of stop-gages in the sewers since October, 1892, (4) the number of flush tanks constructed and their positions, and, (5) the number, if any, of gas check valves placed in the sewers.

ALD. BRAGG favored the motion, but it should, he thought, come up in its order, as there was another motion that had been given notice of before this.

THE Mayor reminded the aldermen from the North ward that aldermen could not be forced to bring up their motions if they did not choose to do so. The resolution was carried.

A letter was read from L. G. Henderson, asking that his tender for street signs be returned.

ALD. BELYEA could not see why it should be returned.

ALD. MUNN thought that perhaps, since the time had been extended after some tenders were in, Mr. Henderson might have obtained more information, and now wanted, for that reason, to withdraw his.

ALD. HENDERSON moved that the applicant be informed that his tender would not be considered, and that it should be returned after the time for opening tenders had expired.

ALD. McKILICAN thought the tender should be returned now, but Ald. Henderson pointed out that the committee had no right to open one tender until the time for opening all arrived.

ALD. BELYEA also warned the Council against tampering with the tenders, and finally Ald. Henderson's motion carried.

Messrs. Bodwell & Irving again wrote in regard to the complaint respecting the drain emptying into the harbor at the C. P. N. Co's wharf and hoped that the matter would receive early attention by the Council.

ALD. BELYEA remarked that the Council was as far from a decision to-day as they were at the beginning on this subject. He saw only two alternatives. One was to notify the people whose sewers connected with the box drain to cut them off. The other was to carry the drain along and to empty it into the Johnson street sewer at a cost of some \$3,000. That, of course, would be a temporary measure till the sewer was completed. As to the first plan there was no data to tell how many premises were drained at the outlet at the C. P. N. wharf so that it was impossible to determine who should be notified.

THE Mayor.—We might have an injunction served on us there.

ALD. BELYEA thought not, as sewerage was already emptied there and no complaint was made.

ALD. HENDERSON favored a sewer at Fort street to lead into the sewer proper. That would take off a great part of the sewerage now causing trouble in the box drain. People should be prevented emptying sewerage into the box drains.

ALD. BAKER believed the drain should be cut off at Wharf street, connected with the sewer and a sieve put in to keep the sewer from getting choked. It could be cleaned out occasionally.

ALD. MUNN held that if the Council carried out their by-laws properly sewerage would not be allowed to run into the box drains and the whole matter would be settled.

On motion of Ald. McKillican it was decided that Bodwell & Irving be notified that the matter is under consideration by the Council.

A letter from Colonel Prior was read, stating that the powder in the magazine at Beacon Hill was to have been moved to the new magazine at the barracks by the Dominion Government. The barracks, however, had now been turned over to the Imperial Government, and the removal could not take place till all the men from England to be stationed there had arrived. The matter would be attended to in the spring no doubt.

"The flowers that —," began one alderman plaintively, but he was sharply cut off with the motion "Received and filed" from Ald. Munn.

This was carried with an addition by Ald. Belyea to the effect that the city inquire into its rights and powers of having the powder removed.

The Council was about to adjourn when Ald. Belyea, on a question of privilege, took exception to an article in a single tax paper published in this city reflecting on the aldermen to the extent of saying that a number of them were there to advance their own private interests which were mentioned.

ALD. BRAGG thought Ald. Belyea was attacking a paper because it was weak. In both the city newspapers had been letters written on the same lines.

ALD. BELYEA was sure Ald. Bragg could



I Had Coitre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so dispirited, and with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Higlow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla and stating that she also has been cured. MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE LARGEST STOCK!!
THE BEST QUALITY!!!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!!

—AT—

C. E. REDFERN'S,

In Sterling Silver Table and Toilet Services, English Oak Table Ware, Dixon's celebrated Electro Plate, Diamonds, and Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Imported direct from the English Manufactures for CASH and are for sale at the Lowest Possible Prices. NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Boots Shoes

Gilmore & McCandless

Having enlarged our Boot and Shoe Department, made necessary by increased business, we have now one of the Finest Shoe Stores in Victoria. We carry all the leading lines in American and Canadian Shoes. We are in a position to give as good value as any other house in the trade. This branch is under the management of Mr. James Paterson. An inspection invited.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Shoe Store 35 Johnson Street, next door below our Clothing Store.

Boots Shoes

THE "WESTSIDE."

UNRESERVED SALE

—AT—

20 Per Cent. Off Regular Prices.

—WE WILL ON—

MONDAY, AND FOR THE ENSUING TEN DAYS,

—REFUND—

20 PER CT. | On all Goods Purchased from us | FOR CASH.

Our stock is new, stylish and well assorted. No old, shop-worn goods for sale. Everything is in perfect order, and the one-fifth reduction applies to the entire stock.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

2nd December, 1893.

not find anything similar in the daily papers.

By this time the discussion became somewhat informal, and Ald. Henderson inquired:

"Is this a free and easy discussion, Your Worship? Can any one say anything he likes?"

"It comes under 'Good of the order,'" put in Ald. Styles, amid laughter.

After some more talk about the matter, Ald. Robertson expressing the opinion that, as long as a man did what was right, it did not matter what anybody said, the Council adjourned at 4 o'clock.

STUART'S San Francisco Coal Circular says: "The principal Newcastle collieries have signified their intention to lower the price of coal after January 1 to \$5 per ton. This, with the current rates of freight at 14s 6d, would make the price for best qualities of Australian about \$5.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds for cargo lots, for delivery after March 1. Dealers and consumers have been anticipating for some time the removal of the duty, and will guard as much as possible against having large stocks on hand. The local market is very quiet, and it is very difficult to make sales for future arrival, even at a sacrifice."

Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside. It pays to buy the old reliable Wellington coal. Weight and quality guaranteed. Hall, Goepel & Co. A full supply of Christmas paper at T. N. Hibben & Co's.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the B. C. Southern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Company; also for power to construct a branch line, commencing at a point on the main line at or near the forks of Michel Creek; thence by way of Michel Creek to Marlin Creek. Dated this 7th December, 1893. BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

Grand Sale Commences Tuesday, December 5th. \$50,000 Worth of Goods reduced. See small bills. Store closed Monday.

D. SPENCER, GOVERNMENT STREET.

ARRIVED—

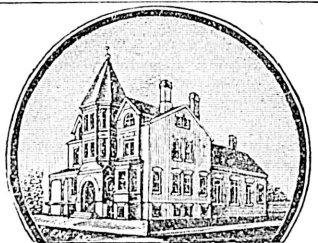
SOMERSET HOUSE,

WOOLS, WOOLS, WOOLLS.

Direct Importation. BERLIN 2-fold, 4-fold and 8-fold. GERMANTOWN, SAXONY. MERINO. Bee Hive and Knitting Yarns. To arrive—Scotch Fingering, in two grades, no17-1m

NOTICE.

—An opportunity not to be missed. Why not go to MRS. WHITLAW'S Port Street, and get YOUR HAT TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE during the sale. — SEE WINDOW. — de5-1m



In affiliation with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Aberdeen.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND DEBATE.

Grenville P. Kleiser, Principal.

First, Second and Third Year Course. Students in the third year course will be required to attend lectures at The University of Toronto in Literature, and pass the first year's examinations in that subject. Send for special circular. Free on application.

THE TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 12 and 14 Pembroke Street, Toronto.

F. H. TORRINGTON, Director. GEORGE GOODERHAM, President. au26-we-sa

YOU MAY THINK

There is lots of time yet to select your XMAS PRESENTS, but we think you are wrong. NOW IS YOUR TIME.

WHY?

We never had a better and more complete stock of Musical Instruments.

We shall never be able to sell any cheaper than we are doing now.

We will not be having any more of those Cheap Plush Goods from a Bankrupt Stock.

We don't want you to buy anything until you have seen our goods.

We promise to give you full value for your money, and

We should very much like to have every one of you for a customer.

WAITT'S MUSIC STORE,

64 Government Street. no5

MONUMENTS.

GREAT CUT IN PRICES AT 76 VIEW STREET. Having purchased the bankrupt stock of the Victoria Marble Works, I am prepared to sell Monuments, Headstones, Tablets and all kinds of Cemetery Work cheaper than any dealer north of San Francisco. JOS. E. PHILLIPS, oc26-1m Granite and Marble Works.

ANDREW BYRNE,

Australian Producers' and Manufacturers' Agent
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA.

Correspondents in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Advances made against consignments of Salmon, etc., to the Australian Market. no23

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT.

Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tt

THE HUNTINGDON TRAGEDY.

Story of the Accused as Told at Westminster Read to the Jury.

Stroebel's Letter to His Sister—Mrs. Bartlett Tells of the Cart-ridges Found.

The Assize Court opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, for the third day of the trial of Albert Stroebel, on the charge of the wilful murder of John Marshall near Huntingdon on the 10th of April. The feature of the day was the reading of the evidence given by the prisoner when recently on trial at New Westminster.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., Attorney-General, opened the proceedings by citing authority in support of a contention over-ruled the previous day, that a witness making in examination in chief a different answer to what was expected might have a previous deposition placed in his hands for the purpose of refreshing his memory; and this authority also showed that where this was done and the witness persists in giving the same answer the question might be put in a leading form.

His Lordship said that he had doubts in his own mind yesterday, but ruled on the safe side; this authority, however, seemed to be particularly clear, and he would allow the deposition to be read by the witness.

William Blair was accordingly recalled, and read from his previous deposition the words: "The prisoner Stroebel had on a light pair of shoes on that day." He said the circumstance had passed from his memory until recalled by reading the deposition, but he now remembered that the statement there made is correct.

Francis E. Black, station agent of the B. C. and N. W. railway at Sumas City, testified that Timothy Montgomery was at his house on the 19th April, and remained there all night. He saw Montgomery about from time to time until about the end of May, when he went north, returning again in October. His occupation while with witness was principally trapping. Montgomery frequently stayed over night at the station house, but generally was at witness' private residence, where he was on the night of the 19th.

The Attorney-General put in the evidence given by the prisoner, Albert Stroebel, at the recent trial at Westminster, and to prove this put in the box Elinor Evans, the official stenographer who had taken down the evidence, and who now offered to read from his stenographic notes while His Lordship and the counsel compared the type-written transcripts.

Mr. Morrison objected to this evidence going in, on the ground that it being optional whether or not he should put the accused in the box, it was not proper on this trial to use the evidence given by the accused when a voluntary witness at a former trial.

His Lordship overruled the objection. "Everything you say here," he said, "may be used against you at any subsequent trial, and everything your client has said in all the previous examinations can be stated now."

The stenographer then proceeded, the reading of the notes occupying about three hours, and the transcript proving to be, as His Lordship expressed it, remarkably free from error. The prisoner's statement thus read was in substance as follows: He would be 21 years of age on the 12th January next. He had heard the evidence of Blair, Porter and Baxter, all of which was very true. After leaving Porter he determined to go fishing, so he crossed the ditch and turned to the right to get the salmon eggs he had left the Saturday before 100 yards south of the trestle which was opposite Marshall's gate, and having next got the rod, which in the morning he had thrown over the fence into the high grass, he went fishing in the creek on the west side of the grade below the wagon road. He fished for about two hours and a half or more and quit before dark, when he came to a bridge which he crossed over to the railroad track, coming out opposite the place where he used to live, known as Stroebel's old house. He turned to the right and met three men going north. He did not recognize or speak to them. It was at this time pretty dark. He walked with one foot on the rail as he always did, and as he turned round to look back his foot slipped off and he fell, striking his knee, hurting himself so that he stayed there for about half an hour. Arriving at Sumas depot he sat down for ten minutes, and then walked home to the hotel. It was between 9 and 9:30 when he got there, for he was in fifteen or twenty minutes before he looked at the clock, and it was then 9:30. He had caught three fish, which he threw away after getting home. He met Mrs. Bartlett in the house, and later saw Mrs. Bartlett in the kitchen. They had made fun of him for having been out all day and only caught three fish, and he threw the fish away so that he should not give the rest of them a chance to laugh. On the way home he met somebody close by Harrison street; it might have been Warnock: it was dark and he was not well acquainted with him, so he could not say. He had known Lucas for two or three years. He did not remember having a conversation with Lucas on the 20th about the Marshall affair. Lucas came over and asked prisoner to go with him to point out the Chinaman who had been to Marshall's the day before, and he did not remember remarking in answer that he might be taken to Westminster if he crossed the boundary into Huntingdon; he walked with Lucas up to the Chinaman's washhouse and back. Asked about the conversation with Lucas in which after being told that Marshall was shot with a 44-calibre revolver, he had remarked "That lets me out, mine's a 38," prisoner said something similar to that had taken place. This was between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 20th, and prisoner knew then that he was suspected of the murder, suspicion having been thrown on him early in the morning. Lucas asked him to show his revolver so he went upstairs and got it. When he went for the revolver he looked for the cartridges and they were gone. Afterwards he and Lucas went up together, and prisoner looked for the cartridges where he had put them, in under the quilt under the hind side of the bed, but they found none. Mrs. Bartlett had said to keep the revolver and cartridges out of the road of the children, in consequence of what happened on the Sunday before, when George Hilliard had fired a shot by accident. He corroborated the evidence given by Mrs. Bartlett as to the occurrences of the day before the 19th. He had been, as stated, writing in the hotel on the 22nd. He did not remember that, when Lucas asked him to go for a walk, he had said, "Lucas, you have got me now." They walked over to Huntingdon in the evening, and Lucas asked prisoner to go into the hotel and have a drink. Prisoner refused, and Lucas said, "You took a drink with me and Moresby yesterday." Lucas insisting, prisoner went

in and drank some raspberry wine, Lucas taking whiskey. Prisoner did not remember Lucas asking if he had not thrown the cartridges out of the window. He admitted that as he was about to go to bed at the hotel where he was taken into custody he had begun to cry, and asked Mr. Moresby "Will they let me see my sisters before I am hanged?" He said this because he had never been arrested before, and thought he had no further chance. When he heard he was suspected it cut him pretty hard, because he was kind of related to Marshall, and he felt as bad as anybody about his death. He had known Marshall for six or seven years, and they were always on friendly terms. Coming down with Moresby on the train on the 23rd, when the creek came into view on the grade he pointed with his hand from the window and said, "There's where I was fishing." The train was then running at 20 miles an hour or more. In his evidence Stroebel said he had known Eyerley for three or four years, and they were not on very good terms, quarrelling all the time. Two or three weeks before when prisoner was walking with Miss Bartlett Eyerley had thrown a piece of brick at him, at the same time calling him a hard name. The brick struck Miss Bartlett on the ankle and Stroebel started after Eyerley "to knock the face off him," Jessup assisting in the chase, which continued for nearly half an hour. Eyerley kept so far ahead that prisoner saw the chase was useless, and he pulled out his revolver and fired two shots in the air. Prisoner admitted a conversation with Cummings in the jail, in which, when Cummings said he had heard him fire two shots on the 18th April, prisoner had told him he shot at a stump. He did not remember anything like the alleged conversation in the jail in which he is reported to have said to Eyerley "All you have to do is to say you don't know anything about it," but said he was always saying to Eyerley to tell nothing but the truth. The revolver he got two or three months before the 19th April, from a fellow named Bill Rowe, who left it to be sold for \$1 for prisoner had lent him \$2. There were five cartridges in it then. He did not think he used it over twice himself—the time on the hill and down on Harrison street. As to the conversation between Eyerley and Schofield given in the evidence, every word of it was made up either by Schofield or the boy. He did not see Eyerley at any time on the day or the night of the 19th April. He denied that he had told Eyerley that he had fired two shots on the 19th or had given him money and said he would account for the shots in the morning. He thought he wore on that day fine laced shoes which he had had for a month or six weeks. He knew Charles Moulton and had lost through him thirty acres of land and a lot in Vancouver. He had bought no cartridges for the revolver, but got two from Mr. Bartlett at the hotel. He had found Bartlett flourishing the revolver and took it from him and took two cartridges out. Sometimes he would carry the revolver and cartridges apart, in different pockets; he hardly ever carried it loaded. He did not know where Bartlett got the cartridges; they were not prisoner's. These made seven cartridges in all that he had. He fired two on the hill when he chased Eyerley. This was five or six weeks before the 19th April.

In his cross-examination by the Attorney-General the prisoner had stated, as shown by these notes, that the two cartridges he fired on the hill were those he got from Bartlett. The next time he shot was on the 18th April, when he was out with Miss Bartlett. On the Sunday when the boy fired the revolver by accident there was only one cartridge in it, as prisoner had emptied it the night before, of all except the one cartridge which fitted tight. He put the other four on the quilt at the foot of the bed. On the evening of the 19th, after he left Porter and got his fishing rod and salmon eggs he fished for two hours or two hours and a half, and quit fishing when it was just getting dark. He had often gone fishing in this creek, but sometimes would not catch anything. What he did catch he would take to Mrs. Bartlett. By occupation he was a barber, and he had been helping Lorrison in the shop. When he was at Marshall's on the morning of the 19th he had played for a good while on a mouth organ he had bought for the deceased a month before. It was near 10 a.m. when the Chinaman came in, and while Marshall went out to show him where to work, Stroebel remained at the house to look after the bread then being baked. He always carried his stick because it was a heap easier to walk with it. He left the creek in the evening just as it was getting dark, and by the time he struck the track the stars were shining. He first found out he was suspected from the actions of Lucas, and he heard that Porter had sent a revolver round that he had seen him with a revolver on the previous day. He did not remember telling Porter that he got home between 5 and 6. Being shown a letter, prisoner would not say whether or not it was in his handwriting, and he said he could not remember to whom he had written on the 20th of April. Another with very similar writing he identified as his, but said one person might write very like another. He had been fishing in the creek near Marshall's house while Marshall was cooking dinner, but at the preliminary examination he said nothing about this because he was not asked. Though the charge of wilful murder had been read to him at the preliminary examination on the 9th of May he had answered, "I have nothing to say." At the coroner's inquest on the 21st of April he said nothing about having been fishing, though he knew he was under suspicion at that time, and he told nothing about the three strangers whom, at the trial, he said he met on the track that night. At the preliminary examination he was acting under lawyer's advice, but he had no lawyer at the coroner's inquest.

When the reading of the notes was finished, the corrected copy of the prisoner's evidence was handed in.

His Lordship took this opportunity to take exception to the constant use of the word "murder" in reference to the killing of Marshall, and said no one had the right to refer to it as a murder until it had been proved to be such.

The court adjourned at 1:15 until 2:30 o'clock.

John Bartlett, son of Mrs. Bartlett, of Sumas, was called when the court reassembled. He remembered the arrest of Stroebel by Mr. Moresby. Witness had handed to Mr. Lucas a piece of paper which he found lying on the table in the sitting room of the hotel; Albert Stroebel had been writing and left it there. The paper was folded or rolled up about the size of a person's finger. He thought it was the day before prisoner was arrested that he saw him leave this paper. Witness handed it to Mr. Lucas who was the marshal of Sumas, because he seemed to be so anxious in scraping up evidence. Another piece of paper prisoner put in his pocket after writing on it. Stroebel had been keeping company with witness' sister Lizzie; so he heard when a few days before the murder he came home from up the line of the Great Northern.

Continued on page 8.

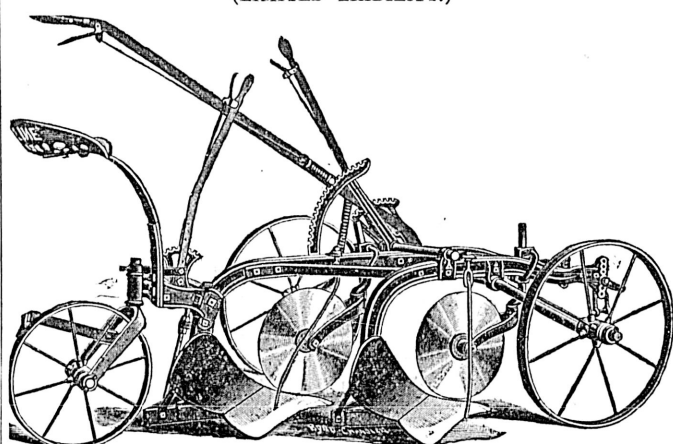


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NOTICE.

S. Graham Campbell having purchased the stock and trade of D. Campbell, will carry on business at the old stand, 81 Douglas street. All debts to be paid at that place.

D. CAMPBELL, dec6-tf

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DIRECTOR.

cc22-29-w-t

NOTICES.

No. 212.

A BY-LAW

For Correcting and Revising the Voters' List.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. On Monday, the 11th day of December, A.D. 1893, at the City Hall, Victoria, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on thereafter by adjournments, if any, which said adjournments may be made whether a quorum of the Council is present or not, until completed, the Mayor and Council of the said Corporation shall sit for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints in respect of the Voters' List of the Municipality for the annual municipal election to be held in the month of January, 1894, and for any subsequent election for a member or members of the Council during that year, of which complaint or complaints, notice in writing specifying the nature and grounds thereof, shall have been delivered to the City Clerk, at the City Hall, not later than one o'clock p.m., on the 9th day of December, 1893, signed by or on behalf of the person complaining.

Sec. 2. That the said List of Voters in the said Municipality shall be finally corrected and revised and certified as correct by the Mayor thereof on or before the 15th day of December, 1893.

Sec. 3. The "Voters' List Revision By-law, 1893," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This By-law may be cited as the "Voters' Lists (1894) Revision By-law, 1893."

Passed at the Municipal Council on the 20th day of November, 1893.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed by the City Council the 21st day of November, 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,

Wellington J. Dowler, Mayor.

C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 21st day of November, A.D. 1893, and all persons are required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this By-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

no25 C.M.C.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a resolution of the City Council, the following is published for the information of persons interested in the forthcoming municipal elections:

All persons who are fully and properly qualified to vote for Aldermen at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote for Mayor, and every person entitled to vote for Mayor shall be entitled to vote at the election of School Trustees, provided he, or she (if liable) shall have paid the Revenue Tax for the current year.

The following persons shall be entitled to vote for Aldermen in any ward in which they may be registered as ratepayers:

(1) Any male or female, being of the full age of twenty-one years, who is assessed for land or improvements, or for real property, within the municipality, and who has paid, on or before the first day of December, 1893, all municipal rates, taxes and license fees payable by him or her, exclusive of water rates or water rent;

(2) Any male or female, of the full age of twenty-one years, holding a license for carrying on business within the ward in which he or she is registered as the holder of a trade license in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than five dollars, and who shall have paid for such license for the six calendar months next preceding the first day of January 1894, and who has paid, on or before the first day of December, 1893, all municipal rates, taxes and license fees, exclusive of water rate or water rent, payable by him or her, and who, on the fourth day of December, 1893, shall have been a resident of the municipality for at least one year previous to the said fourth day of December.

(3) Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who has resided and been a householder in the municipality for the six months immediately preceding the 6th day of November, 1893, and who pays in the city of Victoria a rental or rent value as such householder of not less than sixty dollars per annum, and who shall have paid, on or before the first day of December, 1893, all municipal rates, taxes and license fees, exclusive of water rate or rent, payable by him or her, and who shall before the first day of December, 1893, enter with the Assessor or Clerk of the municipality his or her name as a voter, and shall make and personally deliver to the Assessor or Clerk of the Municipal Council at the same time a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a Judge, Magistrate or notary public, in the form mentioned in subsection (e) of section 37 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

Copies of said forms may be obtained on application to the City Assessor.

No person shall be entitled to have his or her name twice entered on the voters' list in one and the same ward.

In the case of by-laws to which the assent of the electors is necessary, every person who is assessed for land or improvements or real property is entitled to vote, excepting when the owner and occupier are assessed for the same property, in which case only the owner may vote.

Chinese or Indians are not entitled to vote at any Municipal election for the election of Mayor or Aldermen.

The voters' list will be closed on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1893, from and after which date any person or persons desiring to know whether any particular name or names are on the voters' list may ascertain same upon application to the undersigned,

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., Nov. 29th, 1893. no30

TENDERS.

Nicola Valley Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1894, addressed to the undersigned, for the construction of this Company's Railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Company's Office, 161 Cordova street, Vancouver and no tender will be considered unless made on such forms.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. McFARLAND, Secretary-Treasurer, Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 4th, 1893. dec7-tf

SEPARATE TENDERS

will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, 11th December, 1893, at 4 p.m., for 500 Enamelled and 500 Wooden Street Signs.

Samples and specifications may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the office of the City Engineer.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., Nov. 29th, 1893. no30

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Notice is hereby given that the Court will sit as follows:—

For the Electoral District of Victoria City and Coast Districts:—At 46 Langley street, Victoria, on Thursday, the 28th, and Friday, the 29th days of December, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

For the Electoral District of Victoria:—At the Royal Oak, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December, 1893, at 11:30 o'clock, a.m.; and at John Camp's, South Saanich, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For the Electoral District of Esquimalt:—At Henry Price's, Parson's Bridge, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Dated at Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1893.

S. PEIRY MILLS, Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal. dec7-d6t-w2t

MUNICIPAL ACT, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the Municipality of Victoria, I shall apply for leave to transfer my license to sell fermented or intoxicating liquors by retail on the premises known as the Colonial Metropole, on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, to Henry Saunders and Lawrence Goodacre.

Dated this 11th day of November, A.D. 1893. no12 THOMAS TUGWELL.

NOTICE.

No shooting allowed in Fairfield. Trespassers will be prosecuted. sold-3m BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y.

TIME TABLE No. 19,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 13th, 1893. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND (Read Up)		NORTH BOUND (Read Down)	
	No. 1 Pass'r. Daily	No. 3 Pass'r. Sat.	No. 2 Pass'r. Daily	No. 4 Pass'r. Sat.
Victoria.	Ar. 12.24	Ar. 5.30	Ar. 12.24	Ar. 5.30
Russell.	11.20	5.26	11.20	5.26
Esquimalt.	11.45	5.51	11.45	5.51
Summit S'ing.	11.50	6.00	11.50	6.00
Shawmizn Lake.	12.00	6.10	12.00	6.10
Port Hill.	12.10	6.20	12.10	6.20
Kossilah.	12.17	6.31	12.17	6.31
Duncan's.	12.32	6.46	12.32	6.46
Somenos.	12.45	6.59	12.45	6.59
Oyster Bay Sliding.	12.56	7.10	12.56	7.10
Nanaimo.	1.00	7.15	1.00	7.15
Wellington.	Do. 8.10	Do. 1.20	Do. 8.10	Do. 1.20

THREE NEW FANCIES.

MARY DERWENT'S FASHION GOSSIP
FROM GAY PARIS.A Description of Elegant Costumes.
Sleeves Are Slightly Smaller—Low
Necked Gowns No Longer Obligatory.
The Divided Skirt.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

ALL Paris is France, or rather all France is Paris, but other countries are not all like that. For instance, there is London, but it is not all England. In other lands the smaller cities have something of an individuality of their own, but not so in this delightful country. All the best and brightest of all the country gathers in this great capital, and that is what makes Paris so enticing. In England, for instance, every town will have its flower show and London its own social functions, but when the day of *Vernissage* comes around all Paris—more, all France, gathers to see the pictures. Yes, and people from many other countries also show themselves on that important day.

I notice three different and distinct styles which will be in full vogue this season. One is Louis XVI, and another Louis XV, and the other based upon the 1830 models. These distinct styles are mingled with Russian ideas and tainted with a breath of the *lucroyable* period, but somehow they all manage to be pretty and some of them really artistic.

On the *jour de Vernissage* there were some most elegant costumes worn by the flower of la belle France, and I chose three costumes to illustrate the three fancies, each greatly modified from the original. One had a mauve satin duchesse skirt, with three bias folds around the front. The tablier was slightly looped on the hips, and opened in the back under the long sashlike tabs, which allowed the satin to be seen to the waist line. There was a snug basque slightly pointed in front and back, fastening to the left with three gray silk buttons. There was a bertha of folds, and at the wrists there were three other folds, each having a silk button. There was a vest of Persian novelty silk and standing collar of the same. The hat was a plateau of cream colored felt, trimmed with mauve velvet and a maize plume.

Another toilet was composed of rich nasturtium seed, green peau de soie, the skirt open in front over a panel of garnet velvet, and hanging in the rich trumpet folds in the back. The basque was cut away in front and fastened invisibly. There were eight garnet velvet rosettes set like buttons on the basque, which had a small pocket on each side. It was open in the back to the waist line, where there were two more rosettes. There were wide inextinguishable revers and flat collar and a vest of white kid with a ruffle of plaited mousseline de soie. The sleeves were made in two puffs of garnet velvet, which did not reach quite to the elbow. The rest of the sleeve was of white kid, embroidered with white and gray silk and a few silver beads. The hat was a tricorn of garnet velvet and gray felt bordered with pearl beads. There was a yellow bird of curious species upon it. To wear these tricorn hats and look well in them the hair should be puffed or curled up high on the sides.

I might mention here, too, that the sleeves on all but the most pronounced 1830 styles are shrinking to more reasonable dimensions.

A third gown was of ciel blue fine broadcloth and had a plain skirt with imperceptible seams. The back was heavily plaited, but the front fitted smoothly over the hips. The skirt opened down the two front seams, over mordore velvet, and along each side was a fine line of braiding. Around the bottom were four rows of narrow mordore velvet ribbon. There was a sash belt of the same, held with a gold buckle. The waist was gathered in front, and one part of it was laid in natural loose folds over to the right shoulder. There was a Spanish jacket of dark slate cloth, bordered by mordore and trimmed with the narrow braid. The jacket was nearly covered with an embroidered pattern of black and gold. The sleeves were plain coat, with loose caps, which were trimmed with the velvet and braid. The bonnet was of mordore and cream felt, with ciel blue plumes and a cherry velvet bow.

By the way, cherry red is one of the popular colors. I saw a black attire silk made in the plainest princess style, with every seam piped with a line of cherry satin. There was a double gauffered flounce around the bottom, and this was piped with the red on both edges, and the whole gown was truly artistic and much admired.

Nearly every wrap, jacket or mantle seen now has some suggestion of Russia in it, but I should not forget to mention that there is a new and most decided fancy for rough goods made in regular monk shape for wraps. There are capuchin hoods and cowls of every shape and size, and coarse cords that look like ropes are tied about the waists and throats. Curiously enough these garments are worn to balls and operas more than elsewhere.

Low necked gowns are not absolutely obligatory for dinners this season, and many ladies compromise on handsome dresses with a plastron front of lace or some other light and delicate material, opening the dress but slightly V shape at the throat. Still there are many gowns very much cut away. These are of two styles—one cut pompadour and the other low on the shoulders and high across the bust. I have a fancy that those whose shoulders are pretty wear the latter, and the others the former. The 1830 style demands wide berthas and puffed sleeves. The other is easily managed and much more becoming. I noticed very many evening gowns in modified princess shape, and still more with short panier effects and tabliers. The basque, with its full sprung or ruffled

skirt, seems to be exactly adapted to go with the tablier fronts. These, when well chosen—and all Paris gowns are well chosen as far as colors go—are certainly pretty.

Among some of the novelties of the season are changeable felts for hats and bonnets, and these have the flues of feathers woven in the edges and curled slightly, which gives a most bizarre but not unpleasant appearance. Some of the bonnets are not much larger than the palm of one's hand. One I saw was made of white felt, with no trimming whatever but a loose bunch of velvet grass, which looked as if it had been carelessly thrown on it. It drooped over the brim, front and back, and looked most beautiful on the golden hair of the wearer.

The use of embroidered kid for dress trimming grows apace, and it is very elegant. Broadcloth bands are seen on almost all gowns, or cloth revers, etc. They are sometimes seen as combina-



THIS SEASON'S STYLES.

tions, with velvet, and curiously enough they are very chic in the most of the combinations.

At last, after I do not know how many years, the French women are wearing the divided skirt. It is made divided, but it is ornamented as no other skirt ever dreamed of being trimmed. There are frills of the finest lace and embroidery on them, tiny buckles of gold often set with precious stones holding dainty bows of ribbons. They are cut straight and round, but are never gathered in Turkish fashion, as that would not permit all the trimming that a French woman feels that she must have. They call these "Jupon Americaine," so for once we have set a fashion abroad. These skirts, when of silk or fine muslin, often cost \$30. The French ladies have long since adopted our Greenaway and picture dresses for little girls, and all the children of the most refined families are wearing them, while the modistes are still inventing styles of their own and forwarding them to America. As if we did not know that children never looked so pretty as they do now.

Paris, Nov. 18.

MARY DERWENT.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Woman and Flowers—Happiness and Money in Floriculture.

Mr. Henry Barillet died some years ago in San Francisco, leaving behind him nothing except the remembrance among men that he gave up his entire fortune to his creditors on the failure of a bank in which he was a large stockholder. Mrs. Barillet, with the pluck that crops out in woman when it is least expected, resolved to earn her own living as a florist. She is now one of the largest florists in the Pacific city, having no less than 149 acres under cultivation. She supplies immense quantities of cut flowers to the San Francisco markets and is winning back the fortune her honest husband gave up. The secret of her great success is that she personally superintends every detail of her business—irrigation, cultivation and the still more difficult task of finding profitable sale for her products. The leading florist of Cleveland is a woman who began the business of floriculture when she was a girl and in the face of all kinds of obstacles, of which the opposition of her own family was not the least, and carried her chosen work through to success splendidly. I know a young woman in a mere country village who earns enough to clothe herself neatly through the flowers she cultivates mornings and evenings, as she is engaged in another occupation during the day. She has no greenhouse—only a flower pit in a town lot—yet she sells all the plants she can rear and could sell more if she had more room and more time. She has worked up that much of a trade in three or four years. There are now over 2,000 women florists in the United States, and the business has doubled in the past three years. Instead of flocking in great armies to work for somebody else, "hanging your hat on another man's peg," as they say, why should not girls and women who must earn money go into floriculture? Of course it will not do to jump into it, depending on it from the first to reap a fortune, but where you have enough to eat for the present and a roof to shelter why not feel your way cautiously toward an occupation which often nets \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year? A few specialties are the things to aim at. If you are near a market, cultivate roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, violets, lilies of the valley or ferns and smilax mostly. There are books that will show you how to begin.

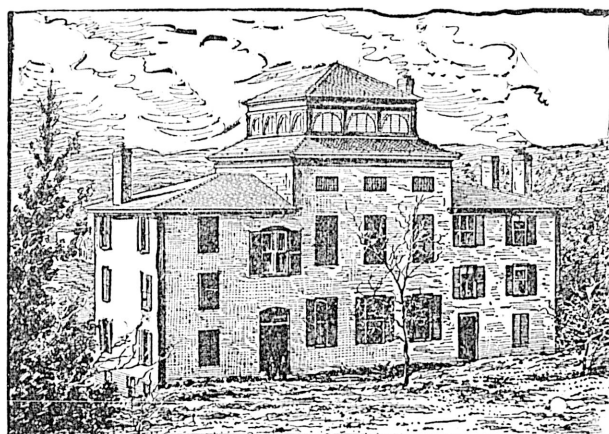
If you are ambitious to do some great thing, do not wait till a great opportunity comes to you. Make the best use of the small ones that pass you every day and fit yourself for the great one when it comes. If you need to earn money, do not wait till you can get the highly paid place which you think you deserve. Take whatever employment comes nearest to your hand and do that while you are waiting for the highly paid place.

There is always a way to do a thing if we only think out what it is. The largest amount of personal earnings by one individual in a year is accumulated by a woman, and that woman Adeline Patti. She gets \$5,000 for a single concert.

The superintendent of the Central Dispensary and Emergency hospital of Washington is a woman, Miss Roberta West, a trained nurse.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

HEROIC SERVICES

Great Professor's Work
at Dartmouth.His Chair One That Famed Men
Have Made Famous.WORK FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD
ACCOMPLISHED.Life May Better Be Worth The
Living Now.The Old Medical School at Han-
over in the Hills.BOSTON, Dec. 1st.—The most important
professorship in the country, in many
respects, is at Dartmouth College.It is the chair that has been occupied
by Prof. Bobby and afterwards by the
great professor, Edward E. Phelps, M.D.,

DARTMOUTH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

L.L.D., the discoverer of probably the
most famous prescription in the world.Dr. Phelps ranks not only as a leading
scientist, but his name is at the very head
of the list of eminent practitioners that
the country has produced.

Even as a young man, his ability was
conspicuous. He had mastered the teach-
ings of the latest German science. He
had made an exhaustive study of the
German hospitals. He was recognized as
an authority on materia medica long
before the faculty at Hanover called him
to instruct the young student, whose suc-
cessful practice has kept the studying of
the Dartmouth medical school always
higher than its rivals.

It was Dr. Phelps who so clearly fore-
saw the danger of the American way of
living. With the best methods and most
advanced knowledge of the times at his
command, he went to work to find a
scientific, common sense remedy to cure
the too common evils that, under one
name and another, result from an un-
healthy state of the nervous system, and
within a score of years have seemed to be
sweeping over the country like an epi-
demic.

He succeeded.

He gave to the medical profession that

celebrated prescription which has since
come to be known the world over as
Paine's celery compound.

It is Dr. Phelps' prescription which ever
since has been freely used and prescribed
by the most eminent of the profession.
The formula was furnished to all
reputable physicians. They found the
wonderful remedy to be exactly what was
claimed for it, a great nerve and brain
strengthening and restorer.

It was demonstrated beyond doubt that
Paine's celery compound would cure
nervous debility and exhaustion, neural-
gia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and all blood
diseases. It was as harmless as it was
good.

It was the universal advice of the
medical profession that the compound be
placed where the general public could
secure it, and thousands of people have
every year proven the wisdom of this
good advice.

The oft-quoted sentence of a well-
known Boston Physician and writer is
worthy of repetition: "Paine's celery com-
pound is not a patent medicine; it is not
a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is
not an ordinary nerve— it is as far
beyond them all as the diamond is super-
ior to cheap glass."

Patients who are weak and weary,
when sleepless, dyspeptic or despondent,
have been advised so often to use Paine's
celery compound to ward off disease and
despondency; and it has been used in so
many thousands of cases with the result
desired, that it has come to be known
everywhere by the public, as well as the
medical profession and the druggists, as
a specific in such cases.

There is an extraordinary demand for

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

The mortgagee offers for sale the
Steamer :: "Vancouver,"
Registered tonnage 31; now lying in the port of
Victoria, in first-class repair and running order.
For particulars and terms apply to
BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for Mortgagee,
Board of Trade Building,
Victoria, B.C.

no13-1f

HAIR JEWELRY AND SWITCHES.

I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of
Hair Jewelry, such as Gents' Vest Chains,
Finger Rings, Bracelets, Ear-rings, etc., also
mementos made up with very short hair.
IDA B. HALPERRY,
LADIES—Bring your Suits and make them
while learning the latest system of dress-cutting.
Rooms, 16 Caledonian Avenue, on car line.
no15-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Old
Eridge on the Burnside Road is
closed to traffic until further
notice.
no18

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby announce that
J. WIGGLESWORTH has been appointed sole
agent for the sale of our Lino.
AKINS BROS.
J. RAYMOND,
BOBBY & JONES,
SAANICH LIME CO.

no22-1m

NOTICE.

Take notice that F. G. Vernon will apply at
the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Com-
missioners to be held on Wednesday, the 13th
day of December, 1893, for a renewal of the
license granted and bearing date of 22nd day of
March, 1893, for the vending of wines, spirits,
beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquors
by retail in that building on the north west cor-
ner of View and Douglas street in the City of
Victoria, known as the Turner or Vernon Block,
to be used for hotel purposes.
Dated this 5th day of November, 1893.
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND
INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED,
Agents for the Applicant

no9-1m

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Board of
Licensing Commissioners for the City of Vic-
toria to renew the license of the Rock Bay
Hotel, situated on the corner of Work and
Bridge streets.
no5-30c

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will
be made to the Legislative Assembly of the
Province of British Columbia at its next ses-
sion for an Act to revise the "Mount Folmie
Park and Cordova Bay Railway Company Act,
1893," and to amend the said Act by extending
the time for the commencement and comple-
tion of the undertaking authorized by the said
Act, and otherwise.
Dated at Victoria the 28th day of November,
A.D. 1893.

no29-6w

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the pro-
visions of "An Act Respecting Certain Works
Constructed in or over Navigable Waters,"
chapter 22, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886,
that John Taylor, of Victoria, British Colum-
bia, intends to apply to the Governor-General
in Council, for his approval of certain works
and improvements to be constructed, made and
done by the said John Taylor in and about
Rock Bay in the harbor of the said City of Vic-
toria, B.C., and that in accordance with the
provisions of the said Act, he has deposited
plans of the proposed works and improvements
and a description of the proposed site of the
same, with the Minister of Public Works at
Ottawa, and also with the Registrar-General of
Titles at the Land Registry office in the City of
Victoria, in the said Province.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the said John Taylor.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1893.
no17-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that the partner-
ship heretofore existing between Clarence
Henry King and William John Ewing, carrying
on business under the firm name of King &
Ewing, at 51 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C., has
been this day dissolved by mutual consent, W.
J. Ewing retiring from the firm. The business
of the late firm will be carried on by Clarence
H. King, by whom all liabilities will be paid,
and to whom all debts due to the late firm are
to be paid.
Dated December 1, 1893.
(Sgd) W. J. EWING.
(Sgd) C. H. KING.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RAILWAY

CHEAP RATES

TO ALL POINTS

East & South-East.

THROUGH: : To St. Paul and
PULLMAN: : Montreal Daily,
CARS: : Without change.
UPHOLSTERED : Daily to St. Paul.
TOURIST: : Tuesdays to Boston.
CARS: : Saturdays to Toronto.
LUXURIOUS : : On all Trains.
DINING : :
CARS: : :

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of China sails for Hong
Kong, via Yokohama, Dec. 11th.
R. M. S. Arawa, for Australian ports, via
Honolulu, Dec. 15th.
All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented.
For ticket rates and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent.

STEAMERS AND SHIPS

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

FROM HALIFAX.
Allan Line.....Nunadlian.....Dec. 23
Allan Line.....Laurentian.....Jan. 6
Dominion Line.....Labrador.....Dec. 16
Dominion Line.....Vancouver.....Dec. 30
FROM NEW YORK.
Cunard Line.....Euribia.....Dec. 16
Cunard Line.....Campania.....Dec. 23
White Star Line.....Teutonic.....Dec. 20
White Star Line.....Adriatic.....Dec. 27
American Line.....New York.....Dec. 13
American Line.....Paris.....Dec. 20
North Ger. Lloyd.....Havel.....Dec. 19
Anchor Line.....Ethiopia.....Dec. 16
Red Star Line.....Wassland.....Dec. 20
Allan State Line.....Nebraska.....Dec. 21
For cheap rates and all other information
apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent.

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 22

Takes effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday,
at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday,
at 12.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1
train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster,
Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sun-
day at 2 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays
at 7 o'clock. Sunday's service to New
Westminster connects with C.P.R. train
No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plummer's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays
at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7
o'clock.
For Sidney—Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria
—Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Sat-
urday at 7 o'clock.
For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at
7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney—
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort
Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and
15th of each month at 12 o'clock. When suf-
ficient inducement offer will extend trips
to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte
Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Manda leaves Victoria for Alberni
and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each
month.

The Company reserves the right of changing
this Time Table at any time without notice.
JOHN IRVING, Manager
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
Victoria, Oct. 31st, 1893.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER
JOAN
J. E. BUTLER,
Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows,
calling at Way Ports as Freight
and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria, Tuesday, a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or
at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station,
Store street.
no4

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE
days for San Francisco, carrying Her
Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m.
City of Puebla - - Dec. 10.

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
Agents
mech26

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BARQUE "PRIMERO,"
from Acapulco.
Neither the Captain nor the undersigned con-
signees of the above vessel will be responsible
for any debts contracted by the crew without
written order of
TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
Consignees.
no23-1w

FOR VICTORIA

AND VANCOUVER

The A1 British Iron Ship

BEN MORE

WILL SAIL FROM

LIVERPOOL

Early in December.

The undersigned are prepared to engage
cargo on very favorable terms, and will be
happy to furnish information regarding rates of
freight etc.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.,
Wharf Street
no12-1f

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL ACT, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply
at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing
Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the
13th day of December next, for a renewal of
license to sell wines, beer and spirituous
liquors by retail in the premises known as the
Queen's Hotel, corner of Johnson and Store
streets, in the City of Victoria.
no130t
SIMON LEISER.

LARDEAU

NORTHEAST ARM UPPER ARROW LAKE.

The Townsite Company have entered into a contract to build a wharf to deep water
at lowest stage, at the foot of Victoria avenue. This will cost about \$4000.

The C.P.R. Telegraph Company are building their through line from Revelstoke to
Nelson, Nakusp and Kaslo via LARDEAU CITY, where the office for the Lardeau and
Fish Creek Districts will be situated. It is expected that this line will be opened in a few weeks.

LARDEAU CITY has much in its favor. It is affected by the prevailing dullness
at present, but its situation is such that it must become an important trading point, and grow
into a considerable town.

Investors in West Kootenay should seek particulars about LARDEAU and the District
tributary to it. Any information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

ROBT. IRVING, TRUSTEE,

VICTORIA, B.C.

D. F. DOUGLAS, RESIDENT AGENT,

LARDEAU, B.C.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, December 9, 1893.
Sun rises 7:29 a.m.; Sun sets 4:16 p.m.
Moon rises 5:05 a.m.; sets 9:11 p.m.
Day of the year—343rd.
N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. slower than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 6, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

Time	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
1 a.m.	13°	
5 a.m.	41°	
9 a.m.	41°	Highest 6 a.m.—Calm.
1 p.m.	41°	1 p.m.—S.S.
5 p.m.	41°	Lowest 9 p.m.—S.S.
9 p.m.	41°	Rain—0.16.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—None.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 7, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

Time	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
1 a.m.	47°	
5 a.m.	47°	48°
9 a.m.	47°	Highest 5 a.m.—E.
1 p.m.	52°	1 p.m.—Calm.
5 p.m.	47°	Lowest 9 p.m.—S.S.
9 p.m.	47°	Rain—0.28.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—1h. 30m.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 8, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

Time	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
1 a.m.	49°	
5 a.m.	48°	
9 a.m.	47°	48°
1 p.m.	47°	Highest 5 a.m.—S.S.
5 p.m.	49°	1 p.m.—20 S.
9 p.m.	50°	Lowest 9 p.m.—S.W.
		Rain—0.05.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—0.00 min.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—
B. Swan, R. McNeil, A. W. Harding and wife,
B. Van Volkenburg, G. R. Taylor, E. Kaiser, M.
McVey, L. F. Fox, G. S. McTavish, R. H. Knowles,
J. H. Emerson, L. McGregor, Mrs. H. Anderson,
G. A. Derby, T. Craig, W. Hockman, B. W. Lerry,
J. Bruce, J. Desroches, W. G. Murray, J. G. Grover,
L. Grauer, A. Stuckey, L. Kin, G. Tomperley, J.
Laudell, P. Desroches and wife, J. H. White, W. B.
Smith, A. H. Tucker, Lee Gon.

Per STR. WALLA WALLA from San Francisco—
Mrs. Myeracough, R. L. Hulst, wife and son, A.
Ellman, George Wallace, M. A. Island, J. Nichols,
and son, J. H. Woolley, Robert Goss, Miss G.
Sahrzenska, A. Huntington, A. D. Courteau,
Andrew J. Gilroy and wife, A. H. Hoath, Thos.
Oat, J. S. Swan, H. W. Cooke, G. Nelson, P. L.
Warren, John A. Wallace, M. M. Tompkins,
Capt. M. A. E. White and wife, Miss A. White,
Miss Lottie Brook, C. Krauter, W. B. Nichols,
S. Ryden, F. B. Hines, J. L. Pondell, Miss J.
Carter, B. F. Byer and wife, Miss L. B. Kahle, J.
Brooks, A. Delorier, F. Walcott, Geo. W. Finlay,
H. V. White, H. Fralich and wife, D. N. Macle,
son, John Dalem, George Garsche.

Per STEAMER PREMIER from Vancouver—
Miss Carlow, Geo. Chown, M. Gorman, Thomas
Hopper, W. A. Loece and wife, Geo. Willisroft,
C. Ward, Mrs. W. C. Ward, M. Lenz, J. H. Free-
man, F. C. Holden, Geo. D. Wolf, John J. Burgess,
Jerry Collins and wife, J. Simons and wife,
J. W. Smith and wife, Mrs. Ackerman, J. H.
Graham, T. Harper, A. Milne, C. B. Trecoet,
Master Redington, J. H. Howell, Mrs. Howell,
John Xaw, Mrs. Ellis, C. Ellis, A. J. Taylor, C.
Thompson, Mrs. Thompson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—
Moore & Co., Lenz & Leiser, H. Young & Co., L.
Layritz, R. Porter & Son, McLennan & Co., L.
Quintard & Co., G. Gibson, M. Gorman, H. B. Wilson,
Alfred, R. P. Rithet & Co., G. W. Simons, C.
Christodol, Bros. & Ault, F. F. Plummer, B. Van
Volkenburg.

Per STEAMER PREMIER from Vancouver—
Can Pac Nip Co., McL & McL, H. Chapman, S.
Shurt, N. S. Kupper, G. L. Simpson, Hudson's Bay Co.,
R. A. Brown, G. C. Shaw & Co., E. J. Anderson,
H. J. Chapman, A. & W. Wilson, Weller
Bros., John Bros., E. G. Prior, A. McGregor, J. H.
Brownlee, E. J. Salmon, J. R. Johnston, H. Born-
stein, Miss Ackerman, Tai Foon, Clarke &
Pearson, Dom Exp Co.

Per STR. WALLA WALLA from San Francisco—
Allice & Ault, Albion Iron Works, A. Schmutz,
Brackman & Co., R. M. Co., Chas. Murist, Cor.
Schloss & Co., D. H. Ross & Co., D. J. Hermann, E.
G. Prior & Co., Erskine Wall & Co., E. B. Marvia
& Co., Esquimalt Marine Railway Co., F. Norris,
Hudson Bay Co. Henry Saunders, H. J. Brady &
Co., H. Bornstein, J. A. Clearline, J. H. Todd &
Son, J. Barnsley & Co., J. Hasenfratz, John
Bros., Kurtz & Co., L. Goodner, Langley & Co.,
M. Huntly, McVingling, P. M. Lang, F. M. Lang,
R. P. Rithet & Co., R. Baker & Son, Robt. Porter
& Sons, S. Leiser, Speer Bros, Thos. Rube, Victoria
Steam Laundry, Victoria Iron Works,
Wilson Bros, W. H. Adams, W. J. Pendray, Yuen
Lung, W. H. Kinnison, A. Newman, G. Dina, G.
Gallet, P. Gable, B. C. M. T. & T. Co., H. Snow,
Chas. Anderson, C. S. Philip, F. H. Stewart, Mc.
Millan & H. P. Edgar, W. C. Winch & Bowen, F.
Canonica, E. Cooke & Co., Wells Fargo & Co.

DIED.

ASKW—At her mother's residence, Pemberton Road, on the 7th inst., Edith Isabel, second daughter of the late T. G. Askew.

KUNA—In Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, the beloved wife of Joseph Kuna, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Thomas Shaw, 109 Chatham street, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 1:30 p.m., and from St. John's Church at 2. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

LIDDELL—In this city, on the 5th inst., Helen Liddell, a native of Haddington, Scotland, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 3:15 p.m., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Saunders, corner of McClure and Colinton streets, and at 3:30 at the First Presbyterian church, Pandora street. Friends will please accept this intimation.

—WEAR—

Granby's Rubber

BOOTS AND SHOES.

oc10

Francis Willard.
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Although Miss Frances E. Willard is still confined to her room in the English country home of Lady Henry Somerset, she is still as mentally vigorous as ever and just as active in developing new ideas for the temperance cause. In letters just received, she urges that the friends of temperance should at once take steps for demonstration in every city, town and village of the country on March 20th next, which will be the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, father of the prohibition movement.

THE HUNTINGDON TRAGEDY.

Continued from Page Six.

Cross examined, witness said that on the night of the 19th April witness saw the prisoner passing through the hallway of the hotel about 9:30 o'clock while he was sitting with his father in the office. He did not remember whether or not his father had gone out afterwards that night to a saloon near by; his father was in the habit of frequenting saloons. He could not say whether or not his father was sober on this night. He had caught twenty fish in half an hour in the creek running near Marshall's.

Re-examined by Mr. Davies, witness said it was about a month ago that he did this fishing. He told of a great variety of experience he had had fishing, but was not at all clear as to details. As to the time when Stroebel came home, if his father and mother said it was 10 o'clock, that might be right; he was not sure. Witness had come here in response to a subpoena by Mr. Morrison, counsel for the prisoner. He might have talked with several of the witnesses about the evidence he was to give, but had had no talk with his mother or with his sisters on the subject. The twenty trout he mentioned he brought home and cleaned, and they were cooked by his sister, who he supposed knew who had caught them.

In answer to a question asked by a juror, witness said he had read the paper written by Stroebel which he had handed to Lucas. It was a letter to his sister about Marshall's murder, and Stroebel wrote that he was suspected of the crime.

To His Lordship witness said that when he told his mother what he had done with this piece of paper, she told him that he should not put himself out for Lucas.

David B. Lucas, marshal of Sumas City, was called to prove the document in question. He identified the paper which had been under discussion as that which the previous witness had handed to him. With seeming difficulty he read it thus:

"SUMAS CITY, April 22, 1893.

"I have got myself into a hell of a scrape. Old Marshall was shot here last Wednesday, and the people think that I did it, and I guess that they will take me down to New Westminster and try me on the jury down there."

When he got this document, Lucas read it and handed it over to Mr. Moresby. The language was exactly the same, and the note that he got was in pencil writing, just as this is. Moresby read it and handed it back to the witness, who had it until the 7th of May, when the paper was handed into court.

Mrs. Margaret Bartlett, wife of Charles Bartlett, said prisoner had boarded at her hotel for five months. She did not know that he had been engaged to her daughter Lizzie in April last. They went out a few times together, but the boy never spoke to witness about the matter. She had not observed any conduct between them which would lead her to suppose that they were engaged. She remembered being asked at the last trial whether her daughter was engaged to anyone, and her answer that it was talked over, and said now that it was talked over by the public, but she had not heard it in her own family. She did not remember that, being asked at the last trial to whom was the irregular engagement to which she had referred, that she had answered, "To Mr. Stroebel."

His Lordship here remarked that the trial was only a few weeks ago, and a woman interested in her daughter's welfare naturally would remember what she had stated on oath then.

The examination continuing, witness said, answering the Attorney General, that she remembered the 19th of April, and that Stroebel came home to her house at 9:45. She identified a document produced as one that had been signed by her, but said that she had told the Attorney General at Westminster that that document was all wrong and that she had told the party who turned it in that it was all wrong and he had promised not to turn it in. She signed it to get rid of Lucas, who had frightened her into doing it by saying that if she did not she would be locked up for nine or ten months in Vancouver jail. Witness was in the kitchen, with her daughter Lizzie, when Stroebel came home. He came into the kitchen, and her daughter having asked if he would have something to eat he said no. Witness went to bed almost immediately, leaving them in the kitchen. Stroebel had nothing in his hand when he came in. She heard her daughter go to bed about half an hour later, but before that heard her go into the hall to get him his light. She heard them talking in the hall. This was about twenty minutes after witness had gone to her room. She heard Stroebel go upstairs. His room was on the upper floor, No. 16. He got up on the next day at the usual time, about 7 o'clock. Witness made his bed some time in the afternoon. She found in the room two empty cartridges and two loaded ones. They were on the mattress underneath the bedclothes. She put them in her pocket. On leaving the room she met the prisoner in the hallway, and before she was all the way downstairs he came back to ask if she had the cartridges; she then gave them all to him. Finding the cartridges excited her suspicion against Stroebel, for "Bartlett had made some dirty threats in the house," the suspicions were not connected with the death of Marshall. Bartlett had threatened to lay her out some time, so she told Stroebel to take care of the revolver and cartridges. She had not said anything about her fears at the last trial because she was not asked. She thought it was the next day that Lucas came in and told her that nobody else but Stroebel could have done it, and of course she then became suspicious.

At 5:45 the court adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

After recess the examination of Mrs. Bartlett was resumed by the Attorney General. The statements made in the document already referred to which she had signed were read to her one by one, and she denied each one. Stroebel's remark "That lets me out; mine's a 38," she said was heard by her daughter Lizzie. The written statement which she now denies ends with the declaration that she is prepared to go into court at any time to swear to what is there stated. Witness said that she had held the lamp at Lucas' request while he searched Stroebel's bed and found the cartridges on the flat at the foot, where she thought they might have rolled. The bed and mattress she had given to Mr. Moresby when he came to serve the subpoenas for the trial, and he had taken them away with him. [The judge, jury and counsel here went into the adjoining room to see the mattress and bed, which had been set up there.] When they returned the witness was questioned as to the finances of the prisoner. She denied that she had ever asked him about having money in the bank, or having heard from him that he expected to receive money from Westminster. A question as to whether she had not asked Banker Loughren of Sumas, if a man could have money in the bank without having a book or something else to show for it, was objected to by counsel for the prisoner and overruled. The Attorney General then asked, "Did Stroebel ever tell you that he expected to get money from New Westminster?" to which she answered "No." He then asked, "Did you ever tell Mr. Lawrence, attorney of Sumas, that he had made such a statement to you?" This also was objected to, but the objection was overruled on the production of authority by the Attorney General. There was a lengthy contention on the part of Mr. Morrison that the witness had not been shown to be adverse and that therefore she could not be examined in this manner, but His Lordship said her position as an adverse witness had been fully and formally established and admitted at the outset when on the presence of not remembering she would not answer questions as to important facts which she had mentioned a few weeks ago. The witness finally answered that she did not remember having made any such statement to Mr. Lawrence. She said she did not want to get her money out of Stroebel and get rid of him because she was frightened of him, and she had never told this to Mr. Carpenter. She denied that she had told Mr. Baxter, on the way home after the preliminary examination at Westminster, that Stroebel told her that he had not left the fishing rod in the field, but that it was his revolver that he had left on a stump; this being in answer to a remark of Baxter's that he had not seen a fishing rod in Stroebel's hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrison, witness said her husband Charles Bartlett was in Sumas on the 19th of April and remained there until June. He did not always stay at her house when in Sumas, and she could not say whether or not he stayed there on the night of the 19th. He had not lived at her house since June. They have lived for about twelve years at Chilliwack, where she kept a boarding house. In Sumas city the general reputation of D. B. Lucas was not very good, and witness would not believe him on oath. He keeps a hotel and sells milk. She did not know that he sells whiskey, but did know that he drinks it. The money she expected from Stroebel was \$15 for board representing about three weeks. It was not all unusual for him to be that much in art rears and she was not anxious about it. He was often cut later than ten o'clock. She did not notice it particularly when he did not want supper as he had come home lots of times without taking it, and sometimes would help himself. He had often brought fish home. She went with Lucas, at his request, one morning when he was looking for the cartridges. They went round by the alleyway under Stroebel's window, and there Lucas pointed to two empty shells sticking up in the mud close together and said, "Do you see that? It is what I dreamed last night." She noticed that the shells were very clean looking after being outside in a wet week. The bed in the room adjoining the courtroom looked like the one that Moresby had taken away, but the mattress was tighter now than when it was in her house, being so tight now that there was not room for the blankets and sheets at the side. She had often seen children firing off powder in the alleyway.

Re-examined by the Attorney General, the witness identified the signature of her daughter, Mary Bartlett, to the following declaration, also in the handwriting of her daughter, which was at the foot of the statement she had signed at Lucas' request: "I have read this to my mother, and she is willing to swear to it and has also signed it." She had been present at the alteration mentioned between her husband and Stroebel about the revolver, but she could not say about what date it occurred, whether it was six days or six months before the 19th of April. She had not mentioned it at the Westminster trial because nobody asked her. Her daughter Lizzie was also present. It took place in the day time, but at what hour, whether 6 o'clock in the morning or 6 in the evening, she could not say. It was in the spring. Spring commenced sometime in March.

A matter overlooked before was here brought up by the Attorney General, who asked, "Was Mr. Lawrence in town at the time of the death of Marshall?" The witness answered that he was not; he was in Seattle. The day after he returned to Sumas she went to see him at his office. To the question "Do you know any more about this affair than you have told to-day?" the witness replied, "I can't answer that question." She might have said to Lawrence, talking about what she had called "that dreadful affair at Marshall's," "Mr. Lawrence, I know more about that affair than you think I do." It was not so that he had said, "If you know anything about this affair it is your duty to tell the proper authorities." She had not replied to this, "I don't care to for fear I should get fixed the same as Marshall did." What did occur was this: She said "Mr. Lawrence this is a terrible thing that's going about." He said, "I haven't heard; I have been to Seattle. Tell me all about it; you must know something about this talk." I said, "I know all about the talk, but I am going to keep my mouth shut, as there's talk enough now." That was all that was said.

His Lordship commented upon the extraordinary fact that according to this witness she and Mr. Lawrence had talked about a mysterious matter such as this without mentioning Marshall's name, and that after asking her for the information Mr. Lawrence was satisfied with her strange answer. He questioned the witness about taking the cartridges from Stroebel's room and not saying a word about having taken his property when she met him in the hall,

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William Moresby, warden of the New Westminster jail and provincial constable, said he had gone to Huntingdon on the 20th of April. He saw there the body of John Marshall, at his front door, lying on his back, with the head leaning up against the door post. On removing a cover he saw a bruise on the nose and also a wound on the forehead, evidently a bullet wound, for there was a powder mark all around. At his left side was an old purse containing a \$10 note and some small silver coins, about forty cents. He identified the purse, now produced in court and still containing the money. The purse was lying near the pocket of his breeches. He found on the body a few things of no value. He examined the house and found everything in order. It did not appear to have been ransacked at all. On the table there were two plates and two cups and saucers, and there were two chairs, one partly turned over. It looked as if two people had been having a meal. There were bread and meat on the table. In one of the bedrooms, under some sacks of grain a purse containing \$90 in bank notes was found. The purse, with the money, was here also produced. Four \$20 pieces in a buckskin sack were found in a chest of tea on one of the shelves in a little room off the dining-room. A Winchester rifle, not loaded, was in the room. The body was dressed in an old pair of boots, apparently used for alppers, and working clothes. He arrested Albert Stroebel on the 22nd, and charged him with wilful murder. The letter in pencil produced to-day was handed to him by Lucas after the arrest. The prisoner remained with him that night at the Huntingdon hotel. He warned prisoner two or three times in the usual manner. Witness was sitting alongside the bed watching the prisoner, who, though again warned, had been talking about the death of Marshall, when after a short period of silence the prisoner burst out in a flood of tears, and said, "Will they allow me to see my brothers and sisters before they hang me?"

At 11 p.m., Mr. Moresby's examination being still in progress, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A "Trust" Which is Popular.

There is a great deal of indignation felt against trusts. The Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the Welsh Tin Plate Trust, the English Salt Trust, and other combinations of the kind, are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are more trusts in England than America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public repose in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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FORT STREET.—5c.—First car leaves Power House at 6:20 a.m.; Hospital at 6:40 a.m. Last car leaves Power House at 11 p.m.; Hospital at 11:20 p.m.

OAK BAY.—5c.—First car leaves Junction at 7:20 a.m.; Oak Bay at 7:30 a.m. Last car leaves Junction at 10 p.m.; Oak Bay at 10:30 p.m.

DOUGLAS STREET AND OUTER WHARF.—5c.—First car leaves Tolmie ave. at 6:35 a.m.; Outer Wharf at 6:40 a.m. Last car leaves Tolmie ave. at 11:35 p.m.; Outer Wharf at 11:40 p.m.

SPRING RIDGE AND BEACON HILL.—5c.—First car leaves Beacon Hill at 6:30 a.m.; Fernwood at 6:45 a.m. Last car leaves Beacon Hill at 10:30 p.m.; Fernwood at 11:15 p.m.

ESQUIMALT.—10c.—First car leaves Power House at 7:30 a.m.; Campbell's Corner at 7:30 a.m.; Esquimalt 7:35 a.m. Last car leaves Power House at 10:10 p.m.; Campbell's Corner at 10:30 p.m.; Esquimalt at 11:05 p.m.

5 CENT FARES.—Inside City Limits.
P. O. and intermediate points to Switch.
Point Ellis Bridge to Lamson Street.
Head Street to Canton.
West of Lamson Street to Esquimalt.

10 CENT FARES.—Post Office to Esquimalt.
Point Ellis Bridge to west of Lamson St.
Switch to west of Lamson Street.
East of Lamson Street to Esquimalt.
West of Switch to Post Office.

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